

THE JOURNAL:

FREMONT, OHIO.

I. W. BOOTH Editor.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20, 1883.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

NELSON BARRERE.

of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

ISAAC J. ALLEN.

of Richland.

FOR THE JUDGE OF STATE.

HENRY BRACHMAN.

of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

NELSON H. VAN VORHES.

of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

FRANKLIN T. BACKUS.

of Cuyahoga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

JOHN WADDE.

of Cuyahoga.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR STATE COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

LORIN ANDREWS.

On account of sickness and the "Pleasure excursion," we are late this week.

We call the attention of our merchandising friends to our Cleveland column, inserted in this paper.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

The term politics has entirely changed its meaning since the days of Washington, and since our hardy fathers have fallen asleep.

In their day, the term meant "The Science of Government;" it now means, it means anything, The Science of intrigue and treachery.

In their day, politics was a noble, beautiful science; it is now the science of Public Robbery.

In their day, to be engaged in political matters was a high and noble employment; but now, of all mean, low, contemptible, detestable, base, fiddle-foddie, title-tattle, reprehensible, scheming, falsifying, villifying, dissolving-and-being-dissolved employment, that in "modern politics," is the very *abstraction*.

Indeed it is now so much of a stealing, obnoxious, calumniating, befouling business to be a modern politician, that but few worthy men, in any party, are willing, or have the courage to run a gantlet of unprincipled detractors and felonious scoundrels and villains for the sake of an office, which every candidate for any public station, be it never so low, is now-a-days, compelled to do. Once, office conferred honor on the holder of it, now disgrace. Once, for a man to hold office, was to do service his country; now, only to serve the devil and rob the people.

Hence the reason is obvious, why so large a majority of our public officers are the veriest mountebanks in true political knowledge and the most accomplished rascals of Mammon.

It is no marvel in these degenerate days, that men from the lowest grades of rascals and common rakes, are elected to the highest offices of trust and honor in the gift of our country. It is no matter of astonishment that men of whom their better being ashamed has marked, "misowynze," should be foisted into power, when most of the honest, noble, high-minded men of all parties, feel that to hold office is but to sacrifice their dignity as men. Think not our readers are too severe; words are utterly inadequate to portray the rottenness of modern politics and politicians.

But thank God, the great heart of the people is right, and a better and brighter day is coming for our country. Yes, the day is coming when ranting, casting, whining, puppy demagogues will be heard no more in the Forum of the Republic—when our milk-and-water, good-Lord-and-good-devil men, and unpledged, self-conceited harpists the Law, shall no more rule the affairs of State; but the honest, intelligent, hard-working men of our country, shall hold the reins of Government, until political intrigue and chicanery shall be no more tolerated, in this "Land of the Free," than high-way robbery and murder; and every species of oppression over the bodies and souls of men, whether political or of any other kind, shall be thoroughly rooted out of the happiest and most powerful Republic the world has ever seen. More on this subject anon.

We learn from the Sandusky Register that the Junction Railroad track is now done from Berea to Huron. Bridge. Four gravel trains are at work, and a large body of men are leveling and ballasting. The gap between Huron Bridge and Sandusky City will be closed in a few days. It is said this road will be one of the very best constructed and most pleasant to ride over, in all the West.

Spain has for years, been making efforts to have her navy equal to that of the United States. She has been constantly counting our ships, Steamers and guns, and has kept pace with them in numbers.

LOOK OUT!

A quantity of the notes of the OHIO STATE STOCK BANK having been stolen from the Auditors' Office at Columbus, already signed by the Register, and requiring only to be filled up with the names of the President and Cashier, the notes of all these banks are now generally refused by other banks. All these notes properly signed are nevertheless good.

School Commissioner.

The Wayne Co. Democrat very justly remarks that "this scheme of foisting Lorin Andrews upon the people is an attempt to place him in power through the 'no-party' issue, but in selecting him our opponents are very careful to select one of their sort." Exactly! Whiggery is always willing to have a "no-party" candidate—provided he is a whig! But suppose Mr. Andrews were a democrat—is it so foolish as to believe the whigs would be willing to support him as a no-party candidate? No, they would oppose him with as much zeal as they now manifest in his favor. Those who believe otherwise, are not acquainted with whiggery.—Seneca Advertiser.

Brother Democrats, permit us to ask you a serious and fair question; and please, sirs, be so good as to answer it seriously and fairly. Who, or what party, "selected" Mr. Andrews? Answering this question honestly, you say, "no party or set of men have 'selected' or nominated him; but the Teachers and friends of Education, at their convention held at Dayton, on the 6th and 7th of July last recommended him to the people of Ohio." Let us ask you another question in candor: Were these teachers and friends of education whigs? "No-o-o, the convention was composed of Democrats, freeholders and whigs," you honestly answer. Well then, don't you know, sirs, that you are not telling the truth, and that you are doing great injustice to Mr. Andrews, when you assert that he is the whig nominee? We do hope gentlemen, you will not continue to misrepresent Mr. Andrews and the whig party, but that whatever you may say about either, you will adhere to the truth or something near it.

The free ride and pleasure trip to Toledo, which the T. N. & C. Railroad company had promised the citizens of Sandusky and Ottawa counties, came off on Wednesday last. The day was exceedingly hot, as had been the previous days on which the inhabitants along the line elsewhere, had been similarly complimented. Some 1,400 persons were present on the occasion, as we are informed by the politeness of L. E. Boren, station agent at this place, and should so judge from actual inspection. But notwithstanding the vast crowd, the arrangements were ample and of the best kind; while those gentlemanly conductors and general favorites Messrs. Sheldon and Richards, devoted their whole attention to the comfort of the excursionists. The arrangements were highly creditable to the taste of the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, who joined with us in the excursion. Some impatience was manifested by the assembled crowd at the delay of the train, which was to have made its appearance at 11 A. M. But the cause of delay was beyond the control of the company. In consequence of some imperfection in the Locomotive (which was a new one) the engineers were obliged to put back from about five miles this side of Norwalk and prepare another. Twenty-three cars conveyed the multitude to Toledo and twenty-seven brought them back. No accident, as far as we can learn, occurred; owing no doubt to the excellence of the arrangement. Politely, obliging and gentlemanly officers and agents will make any company popular and this is undoubtedly the secret of the success of this company.

The Columbiana county folks know how to do things up about right; and what is much better, they do do things up about right. The following is a list of prizes to be awarded to Lady Equestrians at the county fair:

Best rider, gold watch	\$80
2nd. Bridle and Martingale	15
3d. Gold breast-pin	10
4th. Ladies' riding-whip	6
5th. Gold garnet set-ring	6
To the most Graceful riders.	
Shawl	20
2d. Riding cap	12
3d. Gold brilliant set pin	7
4th. Shawl	5
To the most skillful lady driver of span of horses in a light carriage	
Money	15
2d. Landscape engraving	10
3d. Gold Ring	5
For driving a single horse in a carriage or sulky.	
1st. Bay State shawl	12
2d. Gold pin	10
3d. Dress pattern, Lawn	5

No Lady to draw but one premium.

The awarding Committee is composed of Ladies and Gentlemen of Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania. When will Sandusky county follow the example of "Old Columbiana?"

A spirited Temperance meeting came off at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, at which a permanent Temperance Alliance was formed and a Pledge signed by quite a number. The Ladies too, were there, and with their presence and smiles, added much to the interest of the meeting while they gave a mighty stroke for the cause. It is one of the beautiful attributes of woman's nature, and one that made her to linger last at the foot of the cross and, brought her first to the empty sepulchre of Christ, that her sympathies are ever upon the side of humanity; and wherever you find a cause which appeals to the better feelings, there will you find women its best, and most ardent supporter.

The Alliance adjourned one week to meet at the same place. We hope to see a full attendance, as usual.

TEMPERANCE.

Our neighbors of the "Democrat," are out in their last issue, with a leader a full half column in length, upon the subject of Temperance, but do not forget to prepare the minds of the "Democracy" for it, by warning them in an article preceding the one we alluded to, to "beware of the people's ticket," and "apocryphal pretences," and stick to "the venerated principles of the party." One can perceive with half an eye, that they fear a good cause should out-run party artifice, expose party rottenness, and beat down party lines. It is certainly to be lamented, that valuable reforms are to be checked, and virtuous feelings smothered in a people, lest party organizations should be broken up; and that too, by men who have, and hold in their hands, that powerful engine, the press. In the temperance article first alluded to, there is exhibited a strong desire to array the temperance movement as the hobby of a party panting for spoils, and thus to render it obnoxious to the people at large. And this is done by making most glaringly inconsistent assertions. In the first place it is proposed in defining the position of the "corps editorial" so plainly, "that he who runs may read."

And here it is:

"We are ready to go as great lengths socially and morally, as any one, to promote the cause of temperance, and decrease the evils pertaining to intemperance."

Now this is very nice, but look at the subsequent paragraph, and see how cautiously the subject is approached:

"But we can countenance no movement which seeks to erect a political hobby on this most important question—which appeals with equal force to every member of our homes and families; nor can we consent that it be made a test of political faith at our approaching nominations."

Here is a broad intimation, that it is a political hobby, gotten up for party purposes. There can be no doubt that this very paragraph is intended to weaken the cause, by rendering it odious. Now let us go a little farther, and we shall feel inclined to exclaim, "Oh consistency! thou art indeed a jewel!"

"We object to the pledging of candidates on any but political questions. The place to correct evils of this sort is at the polls."

Now we should like to know what the Democrat deems a "political question." If "Politics" be what Mr. Webster defines it, viz: "the science of government;" and our legislative enactments govern us, then the question whether we shall have a liquor-restraining law, becomes a political one, and the Democrat cannot object to the pledging of candidates upon it, either the one way or the other. The Democrat further objects to the erection of a party upon this question in these words:

"There are two points we wish to present to our readers in all candor, and as a friend of temperance reformation."

First, The importance of keeping the temperance reformation inviolably separate from all political organizations, and above all, from political nominations."

Now the question being a purely political one, how is it possible to take action upon it without a political organization? The Democrat tells us that the place to correct the evils of intemperance is "at the polls." When we come to the polls to correct this evil, as the Democrat tells us to do, we find ourselves divided into two parts, viz: Main Law party and Anti Main Law party. In this state of things, we claim that both parties have a right to vote for men who are the embodiment of their views upon this, as well as other political subjects, and a true temperance man will ask proper pledges of his candidates. Hence the Democrat will perceive how utterly impossible it is to keep this question "inviolably separate from political nominations."

The Democrat "cannot avoid the conclusion from all the signs of the times, that an effort is being made on the part of certain men who care more for party than the Temperance cause, to make capital for party."

If the signs of the times will warrant any such conclusion, we must acknowledge that we mistake them much. The advocates and movers of the cause state distinctly, that they know of no other tests than the Main Law principles in a candidate. How easy then for the Democratic party in Sandusky county, to defeat their ill laid plans—their high hopes and ambitious aspirations, by the nomination of candidates pledged upon this "political question," to which the Democrat of course cannot object. In this state of things how is it possible for any thinking, reasoning man, to believe the Democrat sincere when it says, "We are ready to go as great length socially and morally, as any one, to promote the cause of temperance, and decrease the evils pertaining to intemperance?" Fie, fie Mr. Democrat, don't sacrifice your nobler principles as a man at the unhallowed shrine of party prejudice.

On Monday evening Aug. 15th, the inhabitants of Bellevue had a Maine Law Rally at the M. E. Church in that place, and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, quite a number were in attendance. The Rev. Messrs. Wells and Dishow addressed the meeting. Remarks were also offered by Messrs. Everet, Booth and Ward. The people are becoming awake upon the subject.

People often make strange mistakes as to the nature of angels. They are apt to talk of women as "angels," yet there's not a word in the Bible about female angels. They are always of the other sex.—Exchange.

The reason that female angels are never sent us from another world, is, we think, very easily accounted for. If man is so hardhearted that he will not hear, or be influenced by the innumerable host of female angels of this world, he will not be moved if angels of that sex should appear to him from any other. There is no "mistake" Mr. Exchange.

A ludicrous incident occurred at the New England House in Cleveland a few days since. A gentleman called for a glass of milk and ice, which was promptly brought by the ready waiter and placed before him, of which he took no notice, being busy discussing the merits of some of Russia's fine steak. A country green, who happened to sit directly opposite, observing the cooling, delicious beverage, reached across and laying hold of the glass deliberately raised it to his lips, and sipped the contents. The gentleman observed the movement, and settling back in his chair looked calmly at the green and exclaimed: "That is cool decidedly!" The Simple looking at the stranger, and with a face brightening with the great thought of being able to communicate a great truth said, "There is ice in it."

Appropos. The Ex-editor of the Sandusky County Democrat dropped into our office the other day and in a very gentlemanly (?) manner, cut out and pocketed the only item in one of our exchanges which we wanted. Exceedingly cool that. There must be "ice in it."

For the Journal.

To Editors of the Democrat.—Sirs:—I rejoice that you have at length defined your position on the obscuring question of temperance, as you have clearly done in the Democrat of August 13th; not that I think your position right, or in any way calculated to enlighten your readers on this important question; but that you as leaders of the democratic party of Sandusky County, have in thus defining your position, shown most clearly, not only the low estimate which you place upon the temperance reformation, but, the extreme acuteness of your obtuse vision, in so clearly discovering, the (to your party) much dreaded "clap-net of whiggery."

We did not suppose that whiggery, dead twice, dead and plucked up by the roots as it is in this county, was capable of constructing a trap possessing all the terrors of that which you have discovered, and to beware of which you so earnestly warn your readers. But as you have been so fortunate, as to discover amid the ruins of whiggery a "trap" of such huge dimensions, threatening as it does, the "fusion of parties," and have thundered the alarm, we cannot but rejoice and feel that all is safe.

Democrats will now march in close order, to demolish this monster "trap," which your fancy has created.

Now Sirs, will not every sober, candid, honest, reflecting man, say that the position taken by you, is virtually saying to your brother democrats, we will sustain and perpetuate the abominable liquor traffic? Will not every sober and reflecting democrat, feel that his party is slandered in thus making them the supporters of a traffic which satters disease and death on every hand? Did you not know, when you declared that you were willing to "go as far as any one socially and morally to promote temperance, and decrease the evils pertaining to intemperance," that you only expressed a willingness to encourage in such a manner as has hitherto been very inefficient in suppressing intemperance? Did you not know that all the social and moral power of the union combined, cannot arrest it were, for one moment the rolling and swelling flood of vice, of misery, of degradation, which is sweeping with such fury over the land? Did you ever reflect that notwithstanding all the efforts of the hitherto existing temperance organizations, intemperance has most fearfully and rapidly spread itself all around us? If so, how can you as temperance men, deem it of so much importance to "keep the temperance reformation inviolably separate from political organizations, and above all, from political nominations?" Is politics of so high and holy a nature as that temperance cannot be connected therewith? Is temperance of too low and grovelling a character to be introduced as an element into the political arena? Is it too degrading for politicians to engage in, so holy an enterprise as that which promises to remove from our land a system which every year robs thousands of families of fathers, brothers, husbands and friends? Every year widows and orphans are multiplied, and grey hairs are brought with sorrow to the grave, every year children are reduced to that condition which makes their life a living lingering death. To remove a system which people our jails, our prisons and almshouses, which augments our taxes, and elevates drunken rowdies to places of honor, trust and profit? But you say the democratic party has a political creed, and standing upon that creed, you object to the pledging of candidates on any but political questions. Is not temperance a political question? Have we not had Legislative action on this subject for many years? Have not the democratic party regarded it as a political question in other States where they have voted for the Main Law? Did not those democrats who so strongly advocated a law of prohibition in our Legislature last winter regard it as a political question? But you object to candidates pledging themselves. Is it any more anti-democratic for State officers to pledge themselves to remove an evil from the State, than it is for the Chief Magistrate of the nation to pledge himself to perpetuate the evil in the nation? And while you object to pledges against intemperance, should you not object to pledges in favor of slavery?

You suppose that your position will drive free democrats to vote for any and everybody the liquor fraternity may nominate and baptize with the name of democrat? Will not democrats keep an eye on the enemies of right and virtue in their own ranks, as well as the whigs? Beware, then of the position taken by you.

A FREE DEMOCRAT.

The Dedication of the Old Fellows' new and elegant Hall, at Toledo, on Wednesday last, was a grand affair. Delegations from various Lodges, of adjoining towns, were present. Leland's celebrated Brass Band headed the procession, which formed at the Hall at 10 A. M., then marched to the Masonic Hall, where the Brethren of that Order joined the procession, then proceeded through Main Street to the new Hall, which was then dedicated to the furtherance of Friendship, Benevolence and Charity, by the Officers of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in a very solemn and imposing ceremony; to which was added music by the Methodist Choir and the Band. Many ladies and gentlemen, not members of the Order witnessed the ceremony of the dedication, and were very favorably impressed with the beauty and purity of the service.—The procession again formed and marched to the Methodist Church, where Dr. McVicar, of Chicago, delivered an excellent oration, in which he answered, to the satisfaction of all present, every possible objection to the Order of Old Fellows. The Choir sang some excellent pieces, and the Band discoursed sweet music—for which they are so famous. The procession again formed and paraded through the principal streets, passing Masonic Hall, thence to the New Hall, where the Brethren dispersed, highly pleased with their new Hall, themselves "and the rest of mankind."

Persuant to a call there was a meeting of the friends of the Maine Law, held at the Methodist Meeting House, in Towson, on the evening of the 27th July, for the purpose of taking some steps towards securing the passage of a similar law in this State.

The meeting was organized by appointing Isaac Richey Chairman, who introduced the Rev. Mr. Barber of Bellevue as Speaker for the evening. Mr. Barber then proceeded to address the meeting on the evils of intemperance, after which a committee of three, consisting of Lyman Gilpin, Randall Sparks, and Isaac Richey were appointed to draft and report resolutions at the next meeting. The following were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the inalienable right of freemen to protect their lives, their liberty, and their property, and therefore to prohibit any manufacture or commercial pursuit which necessarily destroys human life, impairs human liberty, and destroys property, and whereas, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, is awfully destructive of life, liberty and domestic happiness, therefore,

Resolved, That it is our sacred duty to use every constitutional means to prohibit by law, this wholly and infamous manufacture and traffic.

Resolved, That in view of the alarming increase of intemperance in spite of the efforts of the hitherto existing temperance organizations, and in view of the scorn and contempt with which our petitions to the last General Assembly, for a law similar to that of Maine, known as the Maine Liquor Law, were treated, we have no alternative but to vote only for such men to the next General Assembly as are most firmly pledged to the support of such a law.

Resolved, That in our thus resorting to our last remaining hope, to redeem our State from the withering and blighting curse of intemperance, and to rescue our fallen and degraded fellow-men from their demon power, and to close forever the drunkards' Gato, and restore peace, happiness, and prosperity to the ruined family, we have no intention or desire to form an independent party, but to utterly exterminate, and forever remove from the cause of our most degraded evils, the "drunkards' hell."

Resolved, That we hereby invite the present political parties in Sandusky County, to present for our support at the ensuing October election, such men as are known to be right on this subject.

Resolved, That we will petition our next Legislature, to enact a Liquor Law equally stringent as that of Maine.

Resolved, That we will use our influence to secure the union and co-operation of all temperance men in our county and district.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the editors of the Fremont papers for publication.

ISAAC RICHEY, Chairman.

LYMAN GILPIN, Sec'y.

A Recommendation for Office.

The July number of the Koerberöcker contains some rich—decidedly specimens of letters from office seekers and their friends. We copy one from Mr. Twist to Governor Marcy, on behalf of a gentleman who is ready at any moment to die for his country and fall office. It is worth reading, and no mistake. It is as readable and as sensible as Gen. Cass' prayer for war. But we will not make any further comments on it. Here it is, read it and laugh at your leisure.

"The bearer, Martin Van Buren Phips, is an applicant for some easy office, and I am happy to say, is an out-and-out Democrat. He voted for Van Buren in '40, for Polk in '44 and in '48, being somewhat puzzled with the claims of the contending factions, polled two votes, one for Van Buren and one for Mr. Cass, evincing a spirit of conciliation and high-toned principles which puts to the blush all other compromise measures. Mr. Phips, I can truly say, is an active energetic, and industrious Democrat, but is unable to discharge very many out-door duties, as he is suffering under a physical disability, having, some two years since, sprained his ankle badly. The circumstances attending this physical disability may not be uninteresting, as illustrative of the sterling Democracy inherent in the man. They are these: He was engaged with some young Democrats raising a hickory pole. They had accomplished their object, and young Phips determined to place the stars and stripes upon the top of the pole. For this purpose he commenced climbing; but alas! having arrived at the dizzy height of ten feet, the pole gave way, and he was hurled miserably upon the earth, with a severe contusion upon the fleshy part of the leg, and with his left foot sprained terribly. Apparently not realizing the extent of the injury, he waved the tattered ensign over his contused frame, and gave three hearty cheers for James K. Polk. Such Democracy ought not to go unwarded; and I hope you will be able to place our unfortunate friend in some easy position, where his physical disability may not be antagonistic to his progressive Democracy."

Huron County Matters.

The ladies who were arraigned on the 8th ult., for destroying liquor in Fairfield had a "hearing" last Thursday, and the Court dismissed the case. This result was received by the spectators with cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs, and other manifestations of joy. The fair offenders were conducted through the principal streets, in triumph, procession, and the evening closed with a free dinner. The plaintiff could get no Lawyer to act as his Counsel.—San. Register.

Public opinion is fast correcting itself. A Fairfield demonstration down this way would be a good thing. The Liquor sellers in Norwalk stand a poor chance. Last week a Mr. Saylor was brought before Mayor Page of Norwalk and fined \$85, and costs of prosecution for a violation of the town ordinance on four occasions. However upon payment of costs and entering into a written agreement not to sell any more liquor, and authorizing the Marshal at any time to search his premises as the fine was not collected, but will be on his violation of agreement. The example is contagious and several other Ramsellers have entered into some arrangement to escape prosecution.

Death of Col. Bliss.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.

"Col. Bliss, General Taylor's son-in-law, died at Pascagoula to-day, of yellow fever."

The decease of this gentleman deserves more than a passing notice. He was the son of a poor widow who resided we believe, at Haverhill, N. H. He entered West Point very young, but was distinguished beyond any of his competers. A Professor of that Institution once assured the writer of this note, that among several hundred young men, who graduated at the Institution, he never knew the equal of Bliss in varied and thorough accomplishments.

The despatches of Gen'l. Taylor from Mexico, which were the subject of laudatory criticism throughout Europe, and which for classical elegance, directness and brevity deserve to be placed by the side of the Commentaries of Caesar, were written by Col. Bliss, then one of Gen. Taylor's aids. On the close of the War he married Gen. Taylor's favorite and youngest daughter, whom her father habitually addressed in terms of endearment at "Bessy." On the elevation of the General to the Presidency he was urgently solicited by his friends to appoint Col. Bliss to some responsible place, even to fill the War Secretaryship. But Old Rough and Ready spurned that system of nepotism, which in several cases has disgraced high officers of Government and left a stain on both patriotism and recipient. Content to live a life as quiet as numerous duties and responsibilities would permit, Col. Bliss has rarely been heard of since the death of his father-in-law. His age must have been about 42. Thus he sank to his long repose, almost unnoticed, one of the most accomplished men of the country, while the name of many a noisy brawler is diurnally rung through the columns of the press, and many a desperate adventurer is rewarded with high official station and princely income.

Another Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night the Boston Express train over the New Haven Railroad came in contact with a large stone, weighing about 3 tons, which had fallen on the track near Port Chester. The locomotive was thrown off the track, and the engineer Theo Humphrey, was killed. A fireman was injured, but not dangerously, having only a bruise on the ankle. The engine, tender and baggage car, were badly smashed. The tender is said to have been thrown ten feet over the engine. Some of the passenger cars were slightly injured. The passengers came to the city in the special train from Port Chester. The body of the engineer was said to have been badly mutilated, but such is not the fact. The fireman was thrown a great distance, coming in contact finally with a stone wall. The wreck which was the cause of the catastrophe was very much exposed, and persons living near had often anticipated its ruin yet the company took no notice of the danger. The rock was carried some twenty rods on the cow catcher before getting in the way of the locomotive. During the removal of some of the wreck, a man had three of his fingers cut off by the falling of a piece of iron.

In connection with the accident, we mention that Dr. Woolsey, of Norwich while attempting to jump on a train going east from the above wreck, missed his footing and had all the toes of one foot cut off by the car wheel.

We append the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of the engineer:

FAIRFIELD COUNTY, ss.—GREENWICH, Cr. The undersigned persons, being duly empanelled and sworn to inquire into the cause and manner of the death of Theodore Humphrey, whose death was sudden and untimely and the cause and manner of which was unknown, having viewed the body of said deceased and considered the evidence given us do on our oath say that said Theo. Humphrey came to his death from injuries received by being thrown from an engine upon the New York and New Haven Railroad of which he had charge, in consequence of a large body of rock having fallen from the side of the cut, which bore the engine from the track, and we find that no blame can be attached to the persons having charge of said train, but find the New York and New Haven Railroad Company highly blameable for allowing such projections of rock to remain in the cut, which are liable to fall on the track on their road.

Solomon Mead. J. H. Hoyt, Foreman.
Daniel S. Mead. John Olmstead.
John Sackett. Elijah Lent.
S. Merwin Mead. John E. Knapp.
Richard Burns. Thos. Furston.
Wm. Bush. Wm. Elliott.

GREENWICH, CONN., Aug. 10.

New York, Aug. 13.

The contribution in this city for New Orleans is \$27,000, \$2,700 was subscribed by Philadelphia merchants last evening. The contributions from Baltimore reach \$3,000.

Ed.—We presume these subscriptions were for sufferers by yellow fever.

The new Steamer Louisiana, left for Brazil with five companies of troops for the Rio Grande.

Much anxiety is felt in this city for the disappearance of Christian House, second officer of the Danish frigate Saratoga. He visited the Crystal Palace on Thursday morning, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him.

Twenty-five persons were killed yesterday from sun-strokes. Several cases occurred from the same cause at Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, and other towns in this vicinity.

Washington's Wealth—The Mt. Vernon Estate.

The following extract is taken from an old book published by Russell & West Boston in the year 1800, entitled, "Washington's Political Legacies," and dedicated to Mrs. Martha Washington:

General Washington was at one time probably one of the greatest landholders in the United States. His annual receipt from his estates amounted in 1790 to one thousand pounds sterling. His property at the same period, was estimated to be worth one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling, which is a very large sum in federal money, and was considered a very great fortune at that early day, in this country for any one man to possess. His estate at Mount Vernon now alone was computed in 1787 to consist of nine thousand acres of land of which enough was cultivated to produce in a single year, ten thousand bushels of corn, seven thousand bushels of wheat. In a succeeding year he raised two hundred lambs, sowed twenty bushels of flax-seed and planted seven hundred bushels of potatoes. He desired, it is said, from planting tobacco, which was then extensively raised in Virginia, for the purpose of setting an example, by employing his extensive means in the introduction and fostering of such articles of domestic use and necessity as would ultimately tend to the best advantages of his country.—His domestics at the same time, were industriously employed in manufacturing woolen cloth and linen in sufficient quantities to clothe his numerous household, which numbered nearly one thousand persons."

Pork and Temperance.

"Quevedo," the Cleveland Correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, in a letter dated August 3d, says:

"Dr. Jewett, of Massachusetts, stated to me, when in Cleveland, an important fact—one worthy of the attention of the Corn growers of Ohio. He said a few days before he left home, he went into a store to buy a barrel of Pork. He was offered Western Pork for \$16. He asked the merchant if he could warrant the Western Pork to be *Corn fed*